

Claims:

1. A method for protecting wood and similar lignocellulose-based materials against decay and molding, **characterized** in that the material is treated with a compound selected from
5 the group of siloxane derivatives and fluoroalkyl polymers, which improves its water-repellence, and with a complexing agent capable of binding transition metals.
2. The method according to claim 1, **characterized** in that the compound improving the water-repellence of the material is used at a rate of approx. $0.1 - 30 \text{ kg/m}^3$ of dry wood.
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3. The method according to claim 1 or 2, **characterized** in that the amount of complexing agent used is approx. $0.1 - 30 \text{ kg}$, preferably approx. $5 - 20 \text{ kg/m}^3$ of wood.
4. The method according to any of the preceding claims, **characterized** in that the
15 complexing agent used is an organic chelator, in particular an aminopolycarboxylic acid or a salt thereof, a hydroxy acid or a salt thereof, or an organophosphate.
5. The method according to Claim 4, **characterized** in that the complexing agent used is
20 ethylenediaminetetra-acetic acid (EDTA), nitrilotriacetic acid (NTA), n-hydroxyethyl-ethylenediaminetriacetic acid (HEDTA), diethylenetriaminepenta-acetic acid (DTPA), ethyldiamine-di-(o-hydroxyphenylacetic acid (EDDHDA), diethanoglycine (DEG) or ethanoldiglycine (EDG), or alkali metal salts thereof.
6. The method according to any of the preceding claims, **characterized** in that sawn
25 timber, plywood, chipboards or various wood composites are treated.
7. A wood preservative composition which contains an effective amount of an agent capable of preventing the growth and propagation of micro-organisms, **characterized** in that it contains $0.01 - 30 \%$ by weight of a complexing agent capable of binding transition
30 metals and $0.01 - 40 \%$ by weight of a compound, which improves water-repellence, selected from the group of siloxane derivatives and fluoroalkyl polymers.

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8. A lignocellulose-based product treated according to any of Claims 1 – 6.

9. A method for controlling the moisture content of a lignocellulose-based material, characterized by using a compound, which is selected from the group of siloxane derivatives and fluoroalkyl polymers and which is capable of binding covalently or polymerizes with the reactive compounds in the cell wall of the lignocellulose-based material, whereby there forms in the surface structures of the material a water-repellent film, which prevents water molecules from penetrating into the macrostructure of the lignocellulose-based material, and combining a treatment with EDTA with this treatment.

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